Material Safety Data Sheet

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Infosafe No™ LPZG3

Issue Date : September 2010

ISSUED by BONDALL

Product Name MONOCEL GOLD CLEAR GLOSS AEROSOL OR MONOCEL GOLD CLEAR SATIN AEROSOL

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	MONOCEL GOLD CLEAR GLOSS AEROSOL OR MONOCEL GOLD CLEAR SATIN AEROSOL
Product Code	Gloss:45543; Satin: 45441
Company Name	BONDALL PTY LTD (ABN 27 008 734 996)
Address Emergency Tel.	113 Belmont Avenue Belmont WA 6104 Australia 0400 705 773 or Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26
Telephone/Fax Number Recommended Use	Tel: (08) 6272 3800 Fax: (08) 9277 4068 Surface coatings.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard	Australia:
Classification	Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia (NOHSC). Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the
	Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
Risk Phrase(s)	R12 Extremely Flammable.
Safety Phrase(s)	S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S51 Use only in well ventilated areas.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on The petroleum oils in this product contain less than 0.1% w/w Benzene.

Composition	-	_	
Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	10-30 %
	Solvent Naphtha Petroleum, light aliphatic	64742-89-8	10-30 %
	Propane (propellant)	74-98-6	5-15 %
	Butane (propellant)	106-97-8	5-15 %
	Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic	64742-95-6	1-10 %
	n-Hexane	110-54-3	1-<5 %
	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	0-<1 %
	Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove the source of contamination or move the affected person to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If symptoms persist seek medical attention. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure
	clear airways and apply resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention. Note: in confined space - DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE WITHOUT ADEQUATE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.
Ingestion	Unlikely due to form of the product. If ingestion occurs, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally

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Skin	have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention. Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.
Eye First Aid Facilities	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and persist seek medical attention. Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.
Other Information	For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone in Australia 131 126) or a doctor.
5. FIRE FIGHTIN	NG MEASURES
Suitable Extinguishing Media Hazards from Combustion	Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog or water mist. Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating smoke, fumes and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Products Specific Hazards Hazchem Code	Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire or may become a projectile in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. 2YE
Precautions in connection with Fire	Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures
Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so.
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Place inert, non-combustible absorbent material onto liquid spillage. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water authorities and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. Wear appropriate protective clothing and
0	equipment to prevent inhalation, skin and eye exposure. Handle and use the
	material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other
	ignition sources. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency
	equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Open containers
	carefully as they may be under pressure. Keep containers closed when not in
	use. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT
	cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke.
	Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used.
	Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all
	equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene
	is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before
	eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

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Conditions for Safe Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Protect container against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such a damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near t storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. For information on the design of t storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278-2000 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive. Reference should also be made to all Local, State and Federal regulations.
Storage Regulations	AS 2278 Australian Standard -2000 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.
8. EXPOSURE C	ONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
National Exposure Standards	No value assigned for this specific material by the Australian National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia. However, the available exposure limits on the ingredients are as follows: Australian National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC) Exposu
	Standards:
	Substance TWA STEL Notices
	n-Hexane 20 72
	Hexane, other isomers 500 1760 1000 3500 - Butane 800 1900 asphyxiant
Biological Limit	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday. No Biological limit available.
Values	
Other Exposure Information	Propane and Butane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displaceme or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for an asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.
Other Exposure	high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displaceme or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for an
Other Exposure Information Engineering	high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displaceme or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for an asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained. Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof local exhaust ventilation system is required. Product contains asphyxiants, before entering a confined space where asphyxiant is present, check to make sure sufficient Oxygen (19.5%) exists. If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary
Other Exposure Information Engineering Controls Respiratory	 high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displaceme or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for an asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained. Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof local exhaust ventilation system is required. Product contains asphyxiants, before entering a confined space where asphyxiant is present, check to make sure sufficient Oxygen (19.5%) exists. If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield as appropriate recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineerin controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for
Other Exposure Information Engineering Controls Respiratory Protection	 high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacemee or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for an asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained. Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof local exhaust ventilation system is required. Product contains asphyxiants, before entering a confined space where asphyxiant is present, check to make sure sufficient Oxygen (19.5%) exists. If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield as appropriate recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Pale brownish liquid in an aerosol pressure pack.
Odour	Hydrocarbon solvent odour
Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	145-200°C
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Specific Gravity	0.85
pH Value	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	> 1 kPa
Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Pour Point	Not available
Flash Point	22°C (Closed cup)
Flammability	Extremely flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.5%
Flammable Limits - Upper	19.6%

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of use and handling.
Incompatible	Strong oxidising agents.
Materials	
Hazardous	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating
Decomposition	fumes and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Products	
Hazardous	Will not occur.
Polymerization	

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	No toxicity data available for this product.
Inhalation	Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system. Propane and Butane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness
Incestion	of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death. Unlikely due to form of the product. If ingestion occurs, may cause lung
Ingestion	damage if swallowed. Subsequent to ingestion or vomiting, small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May also cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.
Skin	May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.
Eye	May cause eye irritation, tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.
Chronic Effects	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting leading to dermatitis.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Not available
Persistence / Degradability	Not available
Mobility	Not available
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not available
Environ. Protection	Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. Disposal facilities must be capable of handling aerosol cans. Dispose of empty product containers in a sanitary landfill. Dispose of waste product in a facility permitted to accept chemical waste. Do not incinerate cans even when empty.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information	 This material is classified as a Division 2.1 (Flammable Gases) Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail. (7th edition) Division 2.1 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Explosives Division 2.2 Non-flammable, Non toxic gas that have a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L class 3, Flammable Liquids, if both the Division 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L. Division 4.1, Flammable Solids
U.N. Number	 Division 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substances Division 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substances Division 5.1, Oxidising Agents Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides Class 7, Radioactive Substances 1950
Proper Shipping Name DG Class	AEROSOLS 2.1
Hazchem Code	2YE
EPG Number	2D1
IERG Number	49

Regulatory	Australia:
Information	Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational
Poisons Schedule	Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia. Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). Not Scheduled
Hazard Category	Extremely Flammable
AICS (Australia)	All constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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Date of preparation MSDS Created: September 2010 or last revision of MSDS Contact Person/Point Chemist: Tel No: (08) 6272-3800 Emergency: Tel No: 0400 705 773 ...End Of MSDS...

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